

The Carolina Spartan.

SPARTANBURG:

F. M. TRIMMER, EDITOR.

Thursday, May 31, 1866.

Burglary.

On the night of the 23d instant, the store of Messrs. VANDIVER, BLAKE & Co. was broken into, and a considerable quantity of goods carried off, amounting, it is thought, to about \$200. No discoveries have yet been made which would lead to the detection of the perpetrator of the nefarious act. We would like to hear of the guilty one getting justice.

The South Carolina Baptist.

We have received this newly established paper, which brings with it evidence of ability in its general management. It is well edited, neatly printed, and altogether presents strong claims for public patronage. It is published at Anderson C. H., by Rev. W. E. WALTERS, editor. May it receive a liberal support.

Death of Mrs. Mary E. Lester.

This highly estimable lady, wife of Wm. F. LESTER, died at her residence, in Greenville village, on the morning of the 26th inst., in the 39th year of her age, after a short illness. Her remains were buried in the village graveyard of this place, on Sunday evening last, after the performance of the usual funeral obsequies, which were attended by a large number of mourning friends who knew and loved the deceased, who was a native of our town, and lived among us till the time of her marriage, when she moved to Greenville.

It is truly painful to record the death of her, whose highly social and benevolent character was so endearing in all the relations of life. Her character was that of the exemplary christian, and a worthy subject for contemplation. Within her sphere of action—the bosom of her own family, and among those by whom she was surrounded, her influence was wrought quietly but not unmarked. Her dignified, courteous, and affable deportment adorned the hospitality of her household. She did its honors with that unaffected kindness and politeness which wins esteem as well as admiration; and by her conversation, marked with ease, vivacity, and good sense, and the engaging kindness of her manners, she imparted ease and comfort to all who came within the circle of these charming influences. To these were added that christian virtue of extending charity to all proper objects of beneficence. With intellectual gifts of a very high order, she combined sensibility, tact, and much practical knowledge of life. She was possessed of integrity and independence of character, which impressed itself upon all who knew her—commanding universal respect—while her gentle virtues endeared her to all within the circle of her acquaintance. With a singular power of command and stern energy, she combined the softest and most womanly qualities. In her it was seen that a superior mind may be possessed by a woman without the development of any harsh or unfeminine feature, and that a heart the most tender and affectionate may prompt to all the amiable and generous deeds of life, without being combined with weakness. Hers was the union of the feminine character with the force of intellect and firmness of resolution, which gave her an ascendancy over others—an attribute difficult to define, but felt instinctively, by all who associated with her, who is the subject of this notice, and remarkable as a peculiar natural gift. These prominent characteristics were forcibly impressed upon all who knew her, as emanating from a heart alive to all kindly and noble feelings. She connected herself with the church in early life, of which she was a consistent member up to the time of her death. We deeply sympathize with her sadly bereaved family.

The Test Oath Decided Unconstitutional.
It is reported that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the Test Oath is unconstitutional, but have not thought proper to make the announcement. It is certainly not the right of this legal tribunal to withhold the announcement of its decision in a matter so important to the country, and thus allow its people to be entrained by unconstitutional measures after they have been acted upon. Hon. F. P. Blair, it is said, remarked in a speech delivered in Missouri some time since, "that one of the Judges of the Supreme Court in Washington, assured him that such a decision had been made by the Court, but that the minority, who held that the law was constitutional, insisted that it should not be announced." Is not this a most flagrant dereliction of duty, if true, and we have no reason to doubt it. Political designs and schemes if allowed to influence this highest legal tribunal, in the announcing or withholding its decisions, render it a mere farce. Calligula with as much show of justice, caused his laws to be written in small characters and hung out at such a height as to place them out of the sight of those who they were intended to govern. For this judicial tribunal to act and conceal its action from the people, in consideration of political results, is by no means in accordance with our notion of the duties of this "third power." If this act is without the warrant of right, why not proclaim it, and relieve the country of this violation of its organic law.

THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.—The Ladies' Association have made a commencement towards the carrying out of their laudable and patriotic purpose of commemorating the Confederate dead. A number of the members visited Magnolia Cemetery yesterday afternoon and spent some time in cleaning and preparing the graves for the reception of their floral decorations.—*Chas. Courier.*

The Temper of Radicals.

The temper of the Radicals at the North is thus described by a friend, a Southerner, in a letter from Philadelphia, of the 20th instant: "I hope you may be every way successful; but if that success is to depend in any degree upon a restoration of good feelings here at the North, it is more than problematical. Hatreds and animosities, nursed and fostered as these have been in this region, grow into frightful vehemence. My Republican acquaintances here do not hesitate to affirm that Thad. Stevens is the true representative man of the entire party—nay, of the whole Northern section of the United States.

Not being competent to estimate President Johnson's power of action and resistance, I feel no little anxiety concerning the result of the contest with Congress, in which he is engaged. All human ingenuity, you may be sure, will be taxed to invent all possible modes of injury and humiliation to inflict upon us. There will be little or no circulation of Southern productions, (unless Cotton), for a long time to come; but you, of course, will be expected to buy even the Northern publications which defame and slander you.

Many things have recently happened to make me proud of my native South. The recent sad commemoration of the Confederate dead is one among them. The persistent adherence and fidelity of our people to the memory of their noble champion is sublime. But these people here have too little magnanimity to comprehend the feeling, the sentiment, the lofty faith and virtuous courage in which the commemoration has its origin. You cannot conceive how it irritates these narrow-souled Hionanuli. The determined attitude and energy shown by our people in enduring evil without complaint, resenting insult with pride, and the steady resolution which seeks to repair the hurts of fortune, does them infinite honor, which any honorable people will regard with admiration.

We learn from various other sources, that Boston and Philadelphia are the two most virulent of all the Northern cities. It is said to be far otherwise in New York, which is cosmopolitan, is free from all clannishness, and whose people seem almost to have forgotten that there has been any war at all. In their intercourse with Southerners, the subject is never mentioned and their deportment is as hearty and genial, as if instead of cutting each other's throats, they had, for the last five years, been hobnobbing daily under the same mahogany.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1866.

In the House yesterday, the tax bill being under discussion, Mr. Stevens offered an amendment proposing to take from the Secretary of the Treasury the appointment of a Special Commissioner of the Revenue, and let that officer be elected by Congress. He remarked that the amendment was offered because the Secretary had said he would appoint no man to office who did not support the President's policy. That it was time to build a wall to protect those who supported the United States, and that the Secretary was the recreant tool of a recreant President.

Hale (Republican) reproved Stevens, and showed Congress had no such power of appointment.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1866.

The new Freedmen's Bureau Bill was discussed in the House to-day. Section six, as reported by the Committee, provides that when owners apply for the restoration of lands allotted negroes by General Sherman, the Bureau shall rent or purchase other lands for said negroes. Mr. Stevens moved an amendment, to the effect that the Bureau shall refuse to surrender Sea Island lands to former owners, which was adopted by a vote of 79 yeas to 46 noes. The Bill will certainly pass.

General Sickles will retain command of both the Carolinas for the present. He has not decided upon the Hague mission.

Mrs. Davis arrived in this city to-day. The object of her visit is to endeavor to get her husband's prison changed. Surgeon Cooper reports that Mr. Davis will die if he is kept at Fortress Monroe.

The Senate will reduce the proposed Cotton Tax from five to three cents per pound. A strong commercial pressure to accomplish this purpose has been brought to bear upon the Senate.—*Courier.*

BOSTON, May 21, 1866.

The American Baptist Home Missionary Society have adopted resolutions instructing the Executive Board of the Society to continue their work among the Freedmen with every facility in their power, and give such religious instructions to the colored preachers as might be deemed consistent with discretion.

MORE RELIEF FOR THE SOUTH.—The Baltimore Sun of the 21st says:

The ladies of Baltimore appear to never weary in well-doing, particularly as regards the relief of the suffering people of the South. A number of them are now engaged in getting up a supper, strawberry festival and promenade concert, to take place during the present week at the new Assembly Rooms, as a means of securing the relief of many cases of Southern distress which the funds of the late fair failed to reach.

We clip the following from the Kingstree Star:

Mr. Charles Lesesne, a few days ago, killed a huge bear, near Murry's Ferry, on the Santee river. This animal, we presume, had been driven out of the swamp by the recent freshet. It is supposed that it would have weighed six or seven hundred pounds. It was very fat and its meat most delicious.

CURIOUS FIGURES.—In 1856, the successful candidate for the Presidency of the United States, Mr. Buchanan received 1,403,029 votes; in 1860, the successful candidate, Mr. Lincoln, received 1,886,451 votes; and in 1864, he received 2,293,831 votes. At this last election eleven States did not vote, but the whole vote cast was 4,090,860. In 1860, when all the States voted, the entire vote was 4,706,193, and in 1856, it was 4,019,818.—*Carolinian.*

BRIDGING THE MISSISSIPPI.—A delegation representing the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis, Mo., has arrived here for the purpose of presenting the views of the people of Missouri relative to the kind of bridges that should be erected across the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. They urge the erection of bridges higher than those contemplated in the Bills now before Congress, and they ask that draws shall not be permitted.

SHOOTING.—The denizens in the vicinity of the "Carolinian" Office, were aroused last night about 11 o'clock, by a series of pistol shots. On making inquiry we learned from a colored man, that an attempt had been made by three soldiers to rob the door-keeper of the Tableau Exhibition at Gibbs's Hall, of his funds. Much excitement, but no harm done. The matter will probably be investigated by the proper authorities.—*Col. Carolinian.*

An English Opinion.

The London Times, speaking of General Lee's examination before the "Reconstruction Committee," says:

It would be superfluous to expatiate on the spirit and temper revealed by such inquiries as these. If the South is not to be re-admitted into the Union until questions of this kind can be answered to the satisfaction of the Radical party, it is manifest that the Union will never be reconstructed at all. The utmost can reasonably be expected from a people situated like the Virginians in such a political conformity as Gen. Lee declared to exist. It is barely twelve months since these people were engaged in one of the most desperate wars of modern times—a war fought out to "the bitter end" with every circumstance of passion and fury. To expect that they should now look with positive affection upon their conquerors, condemn their most eminent men as traitors, and repudiate as abominable the principles for which they sacrificed their fortunes and staked their lives, is beyond all reason.

It is enough if they know themselves beaten, if they accept the results without reserve, if they cherish no idea of deferred rebellion, and if they are prepared to return to their former position with a resolution to perform all their duties as citizens, and with a readiness to receive any warning impressions which time and intercourse may bring. These are actually the feelings which General Lee describes them as low animated. More, it must be evident, could not be expected, but if more is desired it is evident that the result can only be secured by that very policy which the President has avowed, and which the Radicals are so frantically opposing. If something is still to be done—needed—before a Virginian can look upon the Union as he looked ten years ago, it can be accomplished, as General Lee affirmed, by liberal and conciliatory conduct on the part of the Government.

If passive acquiescence is to be converted into cordial sympathy, it must be by kind and generous treatment. The policy of the Radicals is stultified by their own professions. They pretend to desire a more sympathizing South than they have already got, and then in order to improve Southern feeling, they propose to inflict political disgrace and humiliation on the Southern people. They pronounce them to be still disaffected, or not sufficiently well affected and by way of conciliating them would condemn them to alienation and outlawry.—Such a policy stands self convicted, for its only result must be to make bad worse.

It is not probable that a Virginian looks upon the Government of the Union exactly like a New Englander; no reasonable person would expect that he should do so. It is enough for the purposes of prudent reconstruction if the States lately in secession have abandoned all ideas of independence, and are prepared to make the best of their position as members of the Union once more. The rest must necessarily be the work of time, but it will be accomplished most speedily, as well as most surely, through such policy as the President advocates. He does not desire to swamp the South with a swarm of black voters, nor to place the negro in a position of invidious or perilous antagonism toward the white man. He asks only for simple professions of political honesty. He stipulates that the Southern States shall forgo their views of secession, acknowledge and confirm the abolition of slavery now and forever, deal fairly with the enfranchised slaves, and repudiate the debt contracted for the purposes of the rebellion. To these conditions they are willing to assent, and the President would open the doors of Congress to them and so restore the Union. What his opponents desire, or profess to desire, we may collect from the examination to which General Lee was subjected.

The demand impossibilities, for it is simply absurd to require that the South should humbly and thankfully kiss the rod after the fashion they prescribe. The policy of the President, on the other hand, is a policy not only of moderation, but of promise. It bids fair to bring back the South to those sentiments of perfect concord which the Radicals pretend to demand. It is General Lee's opinion that such a policy, aided by the indispensable co-operation of time, will really produce this effect, but it needs no argument to show that a policy of provocation and oppression continued after victory must intensify and perpetuate that very hostility which it is intended to extinguish.

Politeness Interdicted.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the New York Herald is a person of sufficiently gentlemanly instincts to denounce a recent "verbal order" prohibiting officers, soldiers and others from taking off their hats, saluting or shaking hands with President Davis. These indignities bespeak a contemptible malignity and bitterness like that which has gibbeted the memory of Sir Hudson Lowe in chains for the petty insults, indignities and slights which he inflicted upon Louis Napoleon when a prisoner at St. Helena. When Jefferson Davis was the President of the Confederate States, the people of Richmond were not in the habit of uncovering at his approach, but we venture the prediction that when that heroic and unfortunate martyr is brought to this city for trial, 50,000 tearful and plying men, women and children will fill the streets through which he passes to his prison, to testify in every way consistent with law and order their esteem, respect and sympathy for the persecuted statesman.

We honor Secretary McCulloch for his open disregard of the contemptible rules and orders to which we have referred, for he is said, when he called upon President Davis, to have warmly grasped his hand, and to have expressed all that sympathy which misfortune excites in every good man's breast. We also learn from the New York Herald, that the attentions and politeness which was exhibited towards Mrs. Davis by several Federal officers have also been prohibited by special order. Interdicting politeness to a lady is, as the Herald suggests, a startling novelty in the way of military etiquette. The officials who indulge in such exhibitions of malignity to the unfortunate, took good care of their personal safety during the war not to be killed, and their escape is greatly to be regretted.—*Richmond Times.*

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE CHOLERA.—It is cheering to remark the absence of reports concerning the alarming spread of cholera through the North. The New York dailies now admit that the excitement consequent of the sickness among the passengers of the England and Virginia was occasionally more by newspaper head lines than the real facts as developed. No serious apprehensions are now entertained that we will be visited by the pestilence. Much is said as to the nature of the sickness which appeared with such fatal effect on the two emigrant ships, and the conclusion seems to be arrived at that it originated in the overpacked condition of the vessels and the want of preparation on the part of officers and owners. Emigrant vessels continue to arrive weekly, but no cases of cholera are reported. The telegrams from the Staten Island Quarantine have become without interest.—*Courier.*

Secretary Seward's Speech.

Secretary Seward delivered a speech at Auburn on the 22d instant. He said the solicitude which pervades the country would perhaps justify him in addressing the people upon political topics candidly and patriotically. When good Union men were suspicious of change in the views of the defeated rebels and their support of the President's policy, he from the first, rejected the idea, that the change was accomplished for treasonable purposes. Reconstruction is not needed, because the country as constructed long since has not been destroyed. What is needed is reconstruction between the Senators of the United States now acting and those who being loyal, have been or may be hereafter from the Southern States. With few exceptions the Southern people could justly be accepted as fellow citizens. The Southern States for the last four years have been merely disorganized. They are now organized and nothing is needed but conciliation. The President's plan of reconstruction is that, so far and so just as unrepresented Southern States present themselves in a loyal attitude by representatives unquestionably loyal, they are entitled to representation. This plan is practicable. No plan proposed by Congress so far is immediately practicable. He was aware there was a difference between Congress and the President, but hoped that difference would not cause the Union party to lose its great influence in guiding the country to perfect restoration.—*Chas. Courier.*

TRIAL OF MR. DAVIS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times, under date of the 20th, says:

Attorney General Speed, who returned from the West last week, had a lengthy interview with the President on Friday last relative to the trial of Jeff. Davis and the indictment found by the Grand Jury at Norfolk. Mr. Speed gave his opinion as to the legal character of the indictment, which opinion I am not authorized to state. The President imparted to the Attorney General the substance of the views of Chief Justice Chase about the propriety of holding court in Richmond. The position of Judge Chase I have given you in a former dispatch. His fears were that there was doubt among the military officers in Virginia as to the effect of the Peace Proclamation, and whether or not martial law is abrogated. While these doubts exist Judge Chase is not willing to reside in a United States Court in Virginia. If the Chief Justice shall hesitate, or entertain such fears when the next term of the United States Circuit Court is about to convene, the President will issue an order expressly declaring that the civil law is supreme in all matters in which the Civil Courts have jurisdiction. It is reported that the Attorney General has no confidence in the indictment found against Davis under the supervision of Judge Underwood, but it is proper to state that the report does not come from the best authority.

THE FIRE IN NEW YORK.—The fire which occurred in New York on the 22d instant was the most destructive that has taken place in that city for many years. Included in the ruins are the Academy of Music, the New York Medical University, a Church, and several dwellings and manufactories. The estimated loss is from three to four millions of dollars. In its early days the Academy of Music was considered the model building of its kind in America. At a later period, however, structures for similar purposes have been erected in other cities which eclipse the New York Academy in points of spaciousness, architecture and ornament. Its destruction will be keenly felt by the thousands who were accustomed to attend weekly the entertainments given within its walls, and cannot avoid being highly advantageous to the managers of theatres, whose audiences will be considerably enhanced.—*Chas. Courier.*

A COUNTRY OF COLOSSAL FORTUNES.—This is the country of large fortunes. Sugar planters before the war usually estimated their wealth by the hundred thousand dollars. Many of them called themselves worth a half a million. Then there were small plantations worth \$40,000 or \$20,000, or even as low as \$15,000 or \$10,000. The lands are rich, and yield in cane usually about \$125 per acre per annum; sometimes much more. The comparative estimate placed upon real estate before the war and now may be seen from a few instances I will give. A plantation sold a few days ago for \$23,000, which before the war was considered worth \$75,000 or \$80,000. It produced 250 hogsheads of sugar, with a very large portion of the land yet in timber. Another sold for \$26,000 which would have brought \$100,000. Another has been judiciously appraised at \$15,000, for which \$65,000 was offered and refused before the war.

NEGROES IN THE GALLERIES.—The Washington correspondence of the New York Sunday Mercury thus writes:

"The negroes at the Capitol have taken complete possession of all the public places, and on Wednesday last we counted 234 contrabands of the filthiest character, in the gallery of the House, and as we left in utter disgust and amazement, the darkies were pouring in. A large number of them had baskets with their dinner, which they eat in the galleries, as though it were an eating saloon. The cushions are filled with vermin, and it will take many a bottle of Lyon's powder to kill off the creeping things that stick so close to the filthy contrabands."

MAKING BETTER BUTTER WITHOUT CHURNING.—Dr. Sylvester stated at a late meeting of the American Institute Farmer's Club that he had tried the experiment of making butter by burying the cream in a linen bag, and that one in another bag to keep it clean, which he buried about eighteen inches deep, and after twenty-four hours took it up and found the cream as thoroughly converted into cream as it is by churning. It is just in the condition that butter is when it is "come," without being gathered by the dasher. It was worked in the usual way, and made as good butter as ever was churned.

NOT COMPLYING.—Secretary Seward, it is said, has written to Minister Bigelow that the French Government is not carrying out its withdrawal of French troops from Mexico in good faith, but on the contrary, has sent additional troops there since the agreement for the withdrawal was made. This Government, of course, insists that the understanding must be carried out, and that no additional troops must be dispatched to Mexico.

THE PRESENT CONGRESS.—The Chicago Times justly remarks that the drunkenness, personalities, indecency and fanaticism of the present Congress will make it infamous. All the vices, blackguardism, treason, inefficiency and dishonesty of the age seem assembled in the Capitol at Washington. It is long past the time this disgraceful concern should have adjourned. Let it dissolve, and let the people prepare to elect something that will represent the nation.

BY THE LAST MAIL.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1866.

It is stated that the Senatorial caucus has failed to agree on the Constitutional Amendment, as reported from the Committee. It is considered practically dead.

NEW YORK, May 25.

From January to the time of the Eastport fiasco, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars were received by O'Mahony, of which fifty thousand dollars were sent to Ireland; the remaining one hundred and thirty thousand dollars have been spent here.

NEW ORLEANS, May 26, 1866.

The Red River levees have given away.—The whole country is submerged from Natchitoches down.

TORONTO, C. W., May 26.

A writ of habeas corpus has been granted in the case of Fenian prisoners, and made returnable next week.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 16, 1866.

Messrs. O'Conner and Shea, counsels for Mr. Davis, arrived here to-day.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 25.

The Democratic State Convention, in session here, have endorsed President Johnson's restoration policy nominated Benj. Leffler as Secretary of State, and the Hon. Thomas M. Key for the Supreme Court.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 25.

The State Senate has passed a resolution in favor of the immediate admission of the Tennessee Representatives to Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1866.

In the Senate to-day, the debate on the Constitutional amendment was progressing. A House bill proposed to extend the duration of the Freedmen's Bureau three years.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1866.

The House to-day considered the following resolution of Representative McClung, of Missouri:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Reconstruction to inquire into the expediency of levying contributions on the seceding States to defray the extraordinary expenses that would otherwise be imposed on the General Government, and that said Committee be instructed to report by bill or otherwise.

The House adopted the above by a vote of 73 to 35.

Lieut. Gen. Grant has just received a dispatch from Major General H. W. Halleck, in California, in which he says that there is not a word of truth in the report that Fort Goodwin had been captured by the Apaches and the garrison massacred. He denounces the report as altogether senatorial.

The President has directed Major-General Howard to cause the arrest of every officer of the Bureau in North Carolina who is engaged or pecuniarily interested in the cultivation of plantations, and Brig. Gen. W. E. Strong has been dispatched to execute the order. Judge Advocate General Holt has been instructed by the President to make out charges and specifications against these officers with a view to their trial before a court martial.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1866.

The House Judiciary Committee, it is said, will make no report on the charge which they have had under consideration for some time, implicating Jeff. Davis with the assassination plot. It is said that the Committee do not regard the evidence which they have taken on this point as of a character to justify their presenting it to the House. They will, therefore, confine their recommendations to the reasonable part of the matter submitted to them for examination.

NEW YORK, May 25, 1866.

The Hudson River Railroad has been destroyed by fire—loss quarter of a million of dollars.

General Fremont has purchased the Western Pacific Railroad of Missouri, for one million three hundred thousand dollars. Terms of payment—one-fourth cash, balance in four equal annual payments. The road is to be finished to Springfield in two years and a half, and to the State line in three years. It is designed ultimately to form a link in the great Southern Pacific.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 25, 1866.

The Ohio State Democratic Convention assembled yesterday. It endorses the President's restoration policy and nominated Benjamin Liffcore, for Governor, and for Secretary of State, Hon. Thomas M. Key, of the Supreme Court.

NEW YORK, May 25, 1866.

The extracts from the European papers represent war as inevitable. There is no confirmation of the report of a European Congress to be held, or signs of mediation. Earl Clarendon, in the House of Lords, said that the English Government would not engage in war directly or indirectly. Napoleon, in a speech at Angouleme, said, "I detest these treaties of 1815, which it is now sought to make the basis of our foreign policy." The declaration was considered a signal for war, and the Paris Bourse was panic stricken.

The London Times, commenting on this, says: "Only Napoleon can prevent war, but unfortunately the arbiter of the continent speaks only to spread dismay on every exchange, by some doubtful utterance."

NEW YORK, May 21, 1866.

A correspondent at Charleston telegraphs that Gen. Devens, commanding in that city, has received orders to muster out all white volunteers in that department, among them the Fifteenth and Twenty-ninth Maine, the Fifth Ohio, and the Thirtieth Massachusetts.

CHICAGO, May 15, 1866.

A German named Charles Scholtz was committed to jail to-day, charged with adultery and double murder. His wife testifies that he had been living in adultery with a woman in their own house, and that he threatened to kill her if she ever complained of the matter; also that he had killed two of their children as soon as born, binding her by awful threats to secrecy. The prisoner is a dealer in Chinaware.

NEW YORK, May 26, 1866.

The Saxonia and America have arrived from Southampton with Liverpool dates to the 19th. The panic has subsided and war prospects unchanged. Cotton market unchanged, 18,000 bales changed hands during the last two days.